

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

ANTHONY GRABICKI, United States  
Trustee,

Plaintiff,

v.

LINDA BAYS, AGENTS/SERVANTS  
OF LINDA BAYS, AND ALL  
SQUATTERS, TENANTS, OR  
OTHER UNKNOWN RESIDENTS,

Defendants.

NO: 13-CV-0406-TOR

ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION TO REMAND

LINDA BAYS, in her personal  
capacity; in her capacity as Member of  
Linjericks Society; in her capacity as  
Member of Sonlight Pathway Society;  
et al,

Third-Party Plaintiffs,

v.

ANTHONY GRABICKI, in his  
personal capacity and in his capacity as

1 trustee, et al,

2 Third-Party Defendants

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4 BEFORE THE COURT is Plaintiff's Motion to Remand (ECF No. 2). This  
5 matter was submitted for consideration without oral argument. The Court has  
6 reviewed the briefing and the record and files herein, and is fully informed.

7 BACKGROUND

8 This case involves property, the title to which was at one time disputed  
9 during a bankruptcy proceeding in United States District Court for the Eastern  
10 District of Washington. Plaintiffs filed an ejectment action in Stevens County  
11 Superior Court. Defendants removed it to this Court. Plaintiffs now move to  
12 remand back to state court, on grounds that notice of removal was not timely filed.

13 FACTS

14 The parties and related matters have a long, contentious, and complicated  
15 history. Relevant here is that on October 9, 2012, Anthony Grabicki, United States  
16 Trustee for the bankruptcy estate of David Bays, filed a Complaint for Ejectment  
17 against "Linda Bays, Agents/Servants of Linda Bays, and all Squatters, Tenants or  
18 Other Unknown Residents" of real property in Stevens County, Washington. ECF  
19 No. 1, Exhibit A. Linda Bays was served with the summons and complaint on  
20 October 24, 2012. ECF No. 1 at 4. On December 5, 2013, Defendants William B.

1 Klinger, with the permission of Defendants Angela Thunstrom and Linda Bays,  
2 removed the above-captioned matter to this Court.

3 In the motion now before the Court, Plaintiff has moved to remand the case  
4 back to state court on grounds that the notice of remand is untimely. A number of  
5 filings ensued, including Defendant Klinger's Motion to Clarify (ECF No. 5) and  
6 Linda Bays' Memorandum Opposing Removal (ECF No. 8).

### 7 DISCUSSION

8 Plaintiff moves the Court to remand this case back to state court, arguing  
9 that Defendants filed their notice of removal nearly fourteen months after  
10 Plaintiff's initial pleading in violation of the removal statute. ECF No. 2 at 3-4.  
11 Defendants opposing removal declare that (1) the removal statute does not  
12 preclude them from removing when they did because this is the only court that has  
13 jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. 1334(a), and (2) the removal statute does not preclude  
14 them from removing after 30 days because the Plaintiff acted in bad faith to  
15 prevent them from removing. ECF No. 8 at 4-5. For the following reasons, the  
16 Court agrees with Plaintiff that removal is time-barred.

17 Title 28 United States Code Section 1441 governs removal of cases from  
18 state court to federal court. Generally, a defendant may remove a case to federal  
19 court if the federal court would have subject-matter jurisdiction over one or more  
20 of the plaintiff's claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 (federal question) or 1332

1 (diversity of citizenship). *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a), (b). Removal procedure is  
2 governed by 28 U.S.C. § 1446, which provides in part,

3 [t]he notice of removal of a civil action or proceeding shall be filed within  
4 30 days after the receipt by the defendant, through service or otherwise, of a  
5 copy of the initial pleading setting forth the claim for relief upon which such  
6 action or proceeding is based, or within 30 days after the service of  
7 summons upon the defendant if such initial pleading has then been filed in  
8 court and is not required to be served on the defendant, whichever period is  
9 shorter.

10 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b)(1). Though this statutory time limit for removal petitions is  
11 not jurisdictional, it is mandatory and a timely objection to a late petition will  
12 defeat removal. *Fristoe v. Reynolds Metals Co.*, 615 F.2d 1209, 1212-13 (9th Cir.  
13 1980).

14 Here, Plaintiff filed a Complaint for Ejectment in the Stevens County  
15 Superior Court on October 9, 2012. ECF No. 1, Exhibit A. Linda Bays was served  
16 with the summons and complaint fifteen days later. ECF No. 1 at 4. The Notice of  
17 Removal was filed in this Court on December 5, 2013, more than thirteen months  
18 after the original complaint was served. Thus, Defendants do not meet the statutory  
19 30-day time limit for removal under 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b).

20 Defendants' arguments in opposition to removal are contained in various  
filings by different defendants appearing *pro se*. The Court construes *pro se*  
arguments liberally, and has done so here, attempting to make sense of the parties'  
arguments. However, these arguments are unpersuasive.

1 For example, Defendant Linda Bays, appearing *pro se*, argues that the case  
2 cannot be remanded because the federal court has exclusive jurisdiction over the  
3 matter. ECF No. 8 at 4-5. She cites Title 28 United States Code Section 1334(a),  
4 on bankruptcy cases and proceedings, which states that “the district courts shall  
5 have original and exclusive jurisdiction of all cases under title 11.” 28 U.S.C. §  
6 1334(a). However, the statute goes on to provide:

7 (b) Except as provided in subsection (e)(2), and notwithstanding any Act of  
8 Congress that confers exclusive jurisdiction on a court or courts other than  
9 the district courts, the district courts shall have original *but not exclusive*  
jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11, or arising in or  
related to cases under title 11.

(c)

10 (1) Except with respect to a case under chapter 15 of title 11, nothing in  
11 this section prevents a district court in the interest of justice, or in the  
interest of comity with State courts or respect for State law, from  
12 abstaining from hearing a particular proceeding arising under title 11 or  
arising in or related to a case under title 11.

13 (2) Upon timely motion of a party in a proceeding based upon a State law  
claim or State law cause of action, related to a case under title 11 but not  
14 arising under title 11 or arising in a case under title 11, with respect to  
which an action could not have been commenced in a court of the United  
15 States absent jurisdiction under this section, the district court shall  
abstain from hearing such proceeding if an action is commenced, and can  
16 be timely adjudicated, in a State forum of appropriate jurisdiction.

17 28 U.S.C. § 1334 (emphasis added).

18 Here, the case that Plaintiff originally filed in state court—and which the  
19 Defendants removed—is an action for ejectment. While it is closely related to a  
20 bankruptcy proceeding in United States Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District

1 of Washington which provided for the disposition of the subject property's title, it  
2 is not itself a bankruptcy proceeding or an appeal of a bankruptcy proceeding. As  
3 such, the district court does not have "exclusive" jurisdiction over the matter.

4 Nor does 28 U.S.C. § 1446(c)(1) bar removal, as Linda Bays argues. Under  
5 this statute,

6 [a] case may not be removed under subsection (b)(3) on the basis of  
7 jurisdiction conferred by section 1332 more than 1 year after  
8 commencement of the action, unless the district court finds that the  
plaintiff has acted in bad faith in order to prevent a defendant from  
removing the action.

9 28 U.S.C. § 1446(c)(1). Bays contends that the Trustee failed to serve Defendants  
10 Angela Thunstrom and William Klinger with the summons and complaint after  
11 they appeared as Defendants and "conspired with some of the State Court officers  
12 to continue to deny that those parties have a right to answer his claim for ejection  
13 in State Court or file a counterclaim." ECF No. 8 at 5. First, as a matter of common  
14 sense, the Court notes that if Defendants Thunstrom and Klinger appeared as  
15 Defendants in the ejectment lawsuit, they were aware of the lawsuit; as such, it is  
16 unclear how any alleged failure to serve them after they had already appeared  
17 could be construed as an attempt to prevent them from removing the action.

18 Second, Bays presents absolutely no evidence—other than a conclusory  
19 statement—that the bankruptcy trustee conspired with the state court to prevent  
20 Defendants from filing any counterclaims or removal. Third, this provision's terms

1 relate specifically to 28 U.S.C. § 1332, which governs federal jurisdiction under  
2 diversity. Here, the case was removed on the basis of federal question jurisdiction<sup>1</sup>,  
3 not diversity, as the statute's provisions require.

4       Though Defendants challenge the jurisdiction of the state court in other  
5 filings, variously alleging collusion between various judges and illegal  
6 appointments, none of those arguments affect this Court's determination of  
7 timeliness under the removal statute or its own jurisdiction.

8 **ACCORDINGLY, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

9       1. Plaintiffs/Third-Party Defendants' Motion to Remand is **GRANTED**.

10       The Court hereby **REMANDS** to the Stevens County Superior Court all  
11 matters appearing under the caption above.

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14 <sup>1</sup> Defendants appear to invoke federal question jurisdiction in their Notice of  
15 Removal, stating that they filed a "counter/cross claim against the Plaintiff...based  
16 on Federal Law, the Fourteenth Amendment, RICO laws, the fact that none of the  
17 Defendants have been given notice and opportunity to Defend." ECF No. 1 at 9.  
18 The record supplies no indication that the Court would have diversity jurisdiction,  
19 as both Plaintiffs and Defendants appear to be from Washington, and there is no  
20 indication of the amount in controversy.

1 2. All other pending motions under the above-captioned matter are denied  
2 as moot.

3 The District Court Clerk is directed to enter this Order, provide copies to  
4 counsel, mail copies to pro se parties, mail a certified copy of this Order to the  
5 Clerk of the Stevens County Superior Court, and **CLOSE** this file.

6 **DATED** February 10, 2014.



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A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Thomas O. Rice".

THOMAS O. RICE  
United States District Judge